The People's Korea

NR

No. 1,181 EVERY SATURDAY MARCH 3, 1984 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

RECEIVED SERIALS DIVISION
MAR 9 1984
PROPERTY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Pyongyang Demands Immediate End to Team Spirit 84

Pyongyang charged Washington and Seoul with "bringing the situation to the utmost pitch of strain" on the Korean Peninsula by staging the largest joint military exercise Team Spirit 84.

It strongly demanded that they promptly stop the aggressive war exercise which violates the 1953 Armistice Agreement.

Speaking at the 424th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) held at Panmunjom on February 22, Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side, stressed that the Americans were "not interested at all in peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification but are creating the danger of war."

Team Spirit 84, involving 207,500 American and south Korean soldiers, officially began on February 1.

The exercise began at a time when Pyongyang made a proposal to hold tripartite talks by letting the south Korean authorities participate in DPRK-U.S. talks to discuss the problems of signing a peace agreement between Pyongyang and Washington, withdrawing the American troops from south Korea and adopting a non-aggression declaration between north and south Korea as a new step for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Rear Adm. F. Warren Kelley, the American senior member of the MAC, however, said that Team Spirit 84 is not a violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The senior member of the Korean side refuted his assertion on the basis of the preamble of the Armistice Agreement and paragraphs thirteen C and D of the agreement and exposed the aggressive nature and danger of the joint military exercise.

He said:

Synchronizing with the holding of Team Spirit 84, the Americans and south Koreans are further intensifying serial espionage and military provocations against the DPRK.

The violations of the Armistice Agreement by them numbered 3,450 as of February 20 this year.

At around 9:13 on the morning of February 22, the very day when the meeting of the MAC was to be held, the enemy infiltrated two F-86 fighter planes into the air above our side south of Pyonggang in the central sector of the front to commit a hostile act.

The Korean chief delegate accused the Americans and south Koreans of creating an acute situation in which a trifle accidental incident may cause a war on the Korean Peninsula.

He called on the American delegate to accept the new peaceful initiative for peace on the part of Pyongyang.

At the meeting, he also pointed out that Team Spirit 84 is a "test war" for a concentric attack on the DPRK with a simultaneous mobilization of huge American and south Korean forces and various means of war including nuclear weapons any time it deems necessary and a "preliminary nuclear war" for carrying the nuclear war plan into practice.

The chief Korean delegate stressed that the Americans had worked out a nuclear war plan long ago and steadily completed it through annual Team Spirit joint military exercises.

He branded the current military reharsal as an escalation of the nuclear war provocation scheme of the United States and south Korea.

SR-71s Continue Espionage

The Americans sent an "SR-71" spy plane deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong and let it fly up to the air above the coastal waters off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from around 11 hr. 9 min. to around 18 min. on February 17 and then sent it again deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Musudan and let it fly up to the air above the coastal waters east of Kosong from around 12 hr. 55 min. to around 13 hr. for espionage purpose against the DPRK, reported the KCNA on Feb. 17.

At around 13:26 on Feb. 14, they infiltrated "SR-71" deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong letting it fly up to the air above the coastal waters east of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province.

At around 13:30 and 13:49 on February 10, they sent the espionage plane into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong and above the territorial waters south of the Kangryong Peninsula on the West Sea of Korea.

They also sent an "SR-71" at around 11:40 February 8 deep into the sky above territorial waters east of Kosong, Kangwon Province.

On February 2, they infiltrated the spy plane into the sky above territorial waters of Kangryong Peninsula, southwest part of South Hwanghae Province.

Such aerial espionage acts of the U.S. exceeded 23 as of Feb. 17 this year.

Reply Letter Received At Panmunjom

PYONGYANG, February 14 (KCNA) – A reply letter of the south Korean authorities to "letter to the Seoul authorities" adopted at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on January 10 after the discussion of the question of the proposal for tripartite talks was received at 10:00 today at the conference room of the Nuetral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

The reply letter of the south Korean authorities is addressed to Kang Song San, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the name of Chin Di Jong, "Prime Minister" of Seoul.

Two liaison personnel of our side went out to the spot to receive the reply letter, authorized by the Premier of the Administration Council, and two liaison personnel were present on the Seoul side, too.

World Peace Council Supports 3-Way Talks

Mr. Amerigo Terenzi, Vice President of the World Peace Council and Deputy Director of the Ansa News Agency of Italy who had attended an emergency session of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council held in West Berlin, issued a talk on January 23 in support of the Pyongyang-proposed three-way talks.

He said in the talk:

"It is one of the important demands at present to make efforts in every way for the realization of the proposal for tirpartite talks put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"This new proposal reflects the interests and greatest desire of the Korean people in the north and south for the reunification of Korea and peace on the Korean Peninsula.

"I consider that the United States and the south Korean authorities must respond at an early date to the concrete and fair proposal of the DPRK on holding tripartite talks."

Meanwhile, 60 delegates who had attended the Emergency Session of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council held in West Berlin, published a joint statement on January 24 accusing the Americans of increasing the tension in Korea and supporting the proposed tripartite talks, the most effective way for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The joint statement stressed:

"The proposal for tripartite talks is a most timely and realistic, just step to avert the danger of war created on the Korean Peninsula and open a favourable phase for the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

"Regarding the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a new, peaceful one to remove the root cause of the danger of war created on the Korean Peninsula, ensure peace in Asia and the rest of the world and solve the question of Korean reunification in a peaceful way, we demand the United States and the south Korean authorities affirmatively respond to the proposal for tripartite talks at an early date, immediately giving up the nuclear war provocation manoeuvres."

Sixty people who signed the joint statement include:

Francisco da Costa Gomes, ex-President of Portugal; Pascal Luvualu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Peace Council; Joseph W. Musole, Vice Chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia; Amerigo Terenzi, Vice President of the World Peace Council and Deputy Director of the Ansa News Agency of Italy; T.B. Subasinghe, President of the Peace Council of Sri Lanka and Vice President of the World Peace Council; Mark Solomon, Co-Chairman of the U.S. Peace Council; M.K. Mpho, Presidnet of the Botswana Independence Party; John Hanly Morgan, Chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress and Vice President of the World Peace Council; James Lamound, Labour Member of the House of Commons, Chairman of the British Peace Assembly and Vice President of the World Peace Council; Madi Sangare, President of the National Assembly of Mali; and Hiroshi Wakabayashi, General Secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

A delegation of the Greek Peace Defence Committee which had attended emergency session sent a letter to the U.S. Government and Congress on January 24.

The letter said:

On January 10 a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to hold tripartite talks with the participation of the south Korean authorities in the talks between the DPRK and the United States for easing tension created on the Korean Peninsula and providing a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

(Continued on Page 8)

Gandhi Accuses Reagan of Supporting Dictatorships Like Chon Junta

America cultivates dictatorships around the world while displaying indifference and a double standard toward India, says Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

"I greatly admire much of what's being done there (U.S.) . . . and I've many American friends," she continued. "But you see, the administration talks of democracy but actually whom does it help? . . . The majority are not democratic. They (the Americans) help dictatorships of one kind or another."

Her remarks came in her interview with the Associated Press which was carried by the Japan Times dated Jan. 23, 1984.

Asked if by dictatorships she meant countries getting U.S. military aid like south Korea and the Philippines, Mrs. Gandhi agreed with this and added, "And in Africa also you know, Latin America and so on."

It is the first time that Mrs. Gandhi, who is chairwoman of the 100-nation movement of non-aligned countries, has cited U.S. military aid to dictatorships like south Korea to attack Reagan's hypocritical foreign policy.

Team Spirit 84, the largest military exercise in the western world, officially kicked off on February 1. Troops of the U.S. 25th Inf. Div. arrive at Osan AB, south Korea, from Hawaii. (AP)

— Feature Article Marking 20th Anniversary of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" —

By Sa Gong Jun

Creation of Juche Farming Method (2)

An airplane dusting agricultural chemicals.

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Juche farming method is the most advanced and scientific farming method.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows at a banquet in honour of delegations attending the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production:

"On the basis of the brilliant success in the rural technical revolution, we have evolved a scientific farming method in keeping with the specific scene of our country, widely applied it and thus brought about an epochal change in agricultural production.

The new farming method created in our country is now called the Juche farming method by our people. This farming method is scientific in that it is a method of growing crops on a scientific and technological basis–in conformity to the climatic and soil conditions of our country and to the biological characteristics of crops. It is a method of cultivating crops most intensively by drawing on modern science and technology. The Juche farming method enables us to use most effectively the land, water, farm machinery, chemical fertilizers and other means of agricultural production so as to raise per-unit-area yields; it enables us to overcome the influence of the cold front successfully and reap rich crops always without risk."

A brilliant success achieved in Korea's agricultural production in recent years is a patent proof of the advantage and vitality of the Juche farming method. The problem of food has long been resolved completely in Korea. Korea has been definitely transformed from a land short of food into a land with provisions enough and to spare.

Let's see the process.

1. Solution of the Water Problem and Effective Utilization of Water Resources

Need for irrigation in Korea is as follows in view of the natural conditions:

Firstly, it is that the annual precipitation is 1,000 millimeters, which compares with the world average of 734 millimetres. Seasonal differences in rainfall is considerable. Therefore, the farmers should reservoir in summer when it rains heavily and utilize the thus stored water in spring the next year when the weather is dry. Such reservoiring also is necessary to prevent floods.

Secondly, the precipitation sharply differs regionally.

Therefore, it is necessary to combine organically a heavy-rain region with a little-rain region.

Thirdly, the lands inclined over 5 degrees exceed 80 percent of the whole of the arable land. So, farmers should build reservoirs and dams in order to reduce the erosion down to a minimum and keep water from flowing into lowlands.

Fourthly, there is a permanent danger of a flood because the river basins are very wide and because there are many rivers which meander in an unexpected way in times of heavy rainfall. So, forestry and water conservancy projects are needed.

Fifthly, constant water supply with the use of pumping stations is required because the hills grow. Analyzing the past records in Korea for 1968 years, we can judge that there have been 813 cases of severe damage by water, in a word, damage by dry weather and floods. It shows that farmers in Korea could not engage in agriculture without any worry unless they resolve the water problem.

Rice cultivation by a paddy field is the type of agriculture most suited to the Asian monsoon area like our country.

And also, generally speaking, water resources are very much necessary for developing agriculture and stock farming, for making full use of land and for developing effectively intensive agriculture.

In recent years, a change of water resources has been brought about in Korea owing to the abnormal weather. It may be shown from the following features:

1. decrease of water resources in absolute quantity 2. there are frequent localized torrential downpours according to regions depending on the time of the year. 4. the downpours come in two cycles: one is a short cycle from 10 years to 11 years. the other is a long cycle from 30 years to 32 years.

President Kim Il Sung made clear a series of policy decisions to realize the historical and economic long-cherished desire of our country, taking into consideration the specific climatical and topographical conditions of Korea, and partly to prevent a change of water resources.

He set forth firstly the five nature-remaking projects and the four nature-remaking projects, secondly the underground water revolution (maximum exploitation of underground water) and thirdly the building of networks of reservoirs and canals.

In 1978, years after the five nature-remaking projects were launched in October, 1976 and one year after the policy of the underground water revolution set forth in April 1977.

Come the successful irrigation of two hundred thousand hectares of the cultivated field in the intermediate and mountain areas. Wells newly were dug in at more than 84,900 places.

Underground water in Korea is estimated at 136 billion tons, of which 61 billion tons can be utilized for industrial and agricultural purposes.

At present, shortage of water has been reported in more than 40 countries which account for 60 percent of the world. Four fifths of the population of the world suffers from the water problem.

Effective Utilization of Water

In Korea, the total length of waterways stretching from reservoirs and pumping stations to the paddy and non-paddy fields across mountains and through tunnels exceeds 40,000 km. Now Korea has more than 1,770 reservoirs and more than 94,715 wells. They irrigates 1.5 million hectares (1982). One hundred percent of the rice paddy field and 79 percent of the non-paddy farmlands.

Geographical features of Korea are complicated and there are much differences in regional rainfall. So, it makes imperative those areas with abundant water supply to provide the need of other areas.

In consideration of such actual conditions of Korea, President Kim Il Sung mapped out an original rotational irrigation system so that large and small reservoirs could be linked each other, water could be sent from large-scale reservoirs to small-scale ones and that farms all over Korea could be watered equally. This is an irrigation system to make most effective use of irrigation water by supplying water to one another.

At present, an irrigation method widely used in Korea is to collect water by irrigation canals. It is utilized for meeting the regional and seasonal need for much water.

The agriculture of our country which puts emphasis on rice is easily influenced by the climate. Therefore, some measures are taken for preventing the damage to a minimum. Three points-control of water, fertilization and prevention of insects injurious to rice plants–are important especially for rice.

It is important to prevent cold-weather damage in water conservancy of the rice field.

Let's see the problem of water conservancy a little more.

In February 1973 at the farm in Pyongyang, President Kim Il Sung pointed out that it was an inevitable problem for cultivation of seedlings to regulate the temperature of water.

When rice plants suffer from high temperature, in our country, an effective drainage system is operated to lower the temperature of water.

As a result, according to the scientific water conservancy method to utilize abundant water resources, Korea has exercised stable agriculture in spite of a long drought since 1970. The problem of irrigation and utilizing water–the foremost task in the rural technical revolution–was solved.

2. Cultivating Stout Seedlings and Early Maturing High-Yield Varieties

The Juche farming method was embodied in the all spheres of agriculture and brought about a turnabout in agricultural production.

Korea produced only 2.7 tons of rice per hectare in 1946. But figures rose to 7.2 tons in 1980. So, the output of rice went up 2.6 times. The figures rose to 6.3 tons for maize from 600-700 kg.

The figure of 2.7 tons immediately after Korea's liberation was almost equivalent to the average in Japan in 1899-1909.

The DPRK outran Japan's level in 1978 when Japan had made the record-high rice production.

We can't talk about the increased agricultural production in Korea without mentioning introduction of stout seedlings and good harvest high-yield varieties.

In August 1976, the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee decided to exploit a new paddy strain and to spread early maturing varieties in order to overcome abnormal climate.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, measures were taken for collecting data of farms in order to introduce in research for exploiting new varieties and cultivation good seedlings into agricultural production. Thus, a general experimental farm was set up in the suburbs of Pyongyang.

According to his guidance, new farming methods were created and introduced: the method of transplanting cold-bed rice seedlings, corn seedlings in manure dumplings, the extensive herbicides, manuring system and water control.

In January 1975, a national meeting of agricultural workers decided to introduce the plant-by-plant or cluster-by-cluster farming principle for 40 billion corn plants.

It was important to select the right strains of seeds, to introduce the first generation hybrids and to decide the right time for planting seedlings.

And President Kim Il Sung took measures to cultivate good seedlings which overcame cold-weather damage. Especially, he put in all his efforts on generalizing results achieved in making soil by utilizing humus.

Agricultural production in Korea made a great advance in 1978 when there was severe abnormal weather nationwidely.

The first generation hybrids of corns of our country is known well to the world.

Now, Korea is going ahead with researches to apply it to rice.

(To be continued)

The large-scale hothouse with modern arrangements

Development of Agriculture in Korea (6)

(Continued from the No. 1,176 issue)

Experience of DPRK in Comprehensive Mechanization of Agriculture

Before liberation the material and technical foundations of our agriculture were very weak. Due to the imperialists' colonial rule our peasants did not even know what farm machines meant and did all farm work with their hands, using primitive small implements and carrying loads on their backs. Even the small farm implements like hoes and sickles were not much to speak of. So there was no developing agricultural production and farm work remained a most difficult and backbreaking job.

It was not until liberation that farm mechanization started in our country.

President Kim Il Sung not only emancipated our peasants from exploitation and oppression for good, but energetically pushed ahead with farm mechanization to free them completely from the heavy labour.

In the early period of building a new society, pilot farm machine stations were set up in major agricultural zones to help the peasants in their work with factors and other farm machines.

With the completion of agricultural reorganization along cooperative lines and rapid progress of industrialization after the war, the mechanization of agriculture got into its strides. In particular, since the President made public the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country and defined it as a major component of the rural technical revolution along with irrigation, electrification and chemicalization, farm mechanization has made rapid progress and is now nearing completion.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In our country today farm mechanization and chemicalization have been almost completed, and farmers who in the past used to do backbreaking work transplanting rice and weeding by hand are now farming with ease and efficiency with the help of machines and chemicals." *(Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 12).

In our country today there are seven tractors per 100 *chongbo of* cultivated land in the plain areas and six in the intermediate and mountain areas. The farmers who were afflicted with all kinds of drudgery for thousands of years are now farming with the help of machines and chemicals and reap bumper crops every year.

This is attributable to the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and is the brilliant fruition of our agricultural policy.

1. Orientation and Ways of Farm Mechanization

In farm mechanization we have held fast to the principle of settling all matters strictly in line with the specific conditions of our country.

Our agriculture has a series of characteristics in regard to the natural and economic conditions, crop composition and the system of land cultivation. Our country being mountainous, its arable land is limited, the fields are narrow, and ravines and patches of cultivated land are numerous. In addition, its topography is rugged and heavily undulated, so there are many hillside fields.

Reckoning with this, we effected farm mechanization in the direction of combining big machines with medium and small ones and of combining modern mechanization with simple medium- and small-scale mechanization. In employing tractors, too, we did not indiscriminately choose tractors of large capacities. We mainly used 28-hp tractors, combining them with 75-hp and 8-hp ones. And 4-hp engines were widely introduced for the mechanization of various operations, such as rice transplantation, spraying of agricultural chemicals, manuring and water pumping.

Our agriculture has some specific features in crop composition and farming methods. Rice holds the most important place in our agricultural production. Paddies make up 33 per cent of the total land under cultivation. Water stands in paddy fields all the time from the rice transplanting season up until before the harvesting season. This creates very unfavourable conditions for mechanized work. Therefore, farm machines used in paddy fields should in general be different from those employed in dry fields.

Our farming method is Juche-oriented. It demands doing farm work in a scientific and intensive way. It adheres to the principles of the right crop on the right soil in the right time and of increased number of plants per *pyong* and the principle of plant-by-plant tending which makes each plant produce the maximum yields. And it emphasized the method of growing and bedding out seedlings in the cultivation of almost all crops including maize and vegetables, to say nothing of rice.

These characteristics of crop composition and the farming method make it necessary to produce various types of farm machines. They also demand great improvement of the quality of mechanized operations so as to produce high efficiency for timely performance of each crop's technical processes and to tend each plant meticulously for high yields.

If there is even one per cent of grain loss caused by mechanized work in the cultivating and harvesting operations, we deem it as serious. That is why in inventing and introducing farm machines we exerted efforts to make a machine multipurpose so that it may be used for various kinds of operations and ensure high work efficiency and quality to meet the requirements of the principles of the right crop in the right time and plant-by-plant farming. Reckoning with the conditions of our fields, farm machines were made suitable-sized, simple and handy.

What was most important in our farm mechanization was to mechanize rice-transplanting work. For thousands of years our peasants had bent their backs in the hard work of bedding out rice seedlings by their hands.

In order to free the peasants from this backbreaking work, President Kim Il Sung taught in detail, in the course of scores of times of on-the-spot guidance and by making highly important remarks on hundreds of occasions, about the direction and ways of research on rice-transplanting machines, their designing and manufacture and even their names.

As a result, convenient, handy and efficient rice-transplanting machines were completed and turned out. In view of the conditions of our paddy fields, these machines were designed in different sizes, which are capable of transplanting ten or seven rows of seedlings at a time, and they can regulate the number of clusters per *pyong* between 70 and 170 according to the regional peculiarities of rice cultivation. Each of these machines, manned with an operator and one or two seedling-feeders, can manage 1.5-2.5 *chongbo* a day, that is, 15-20 times greater efficiency than in manual rice-transplantation.

With overall introduction of the machines, the labour-consuming work of rice transplanting is completed successfully in only 15 days throughout the country.
successfully in only 15 days
throughout the country.

Our rice-transplanting machines enjoy a high reputation in the developing countries where rice is cultivated. It won special prize in the International Commodity Exhibition held in Malaysia in 1980.

Various other farm implements and machines designed and manufactured to suit the specific conditions of our country are extensively employed in rice cultivation. They include revolving plough, harrowing wheel for tractor, rice harvester, rice thresher combine fixed at the threshing ground for threshing and sieving, and field-travelling thresher.

In maize cultivation, humus-pot-making machine, humus-grown seedling transplanter, seeder, additional fertilize: applying machine and agro-chemicals sprayer have been invented or manufactured and widely used. And maize-ear reaper and maize husker have been completed and maize thresher is put into use extensively.

As a result, in our country where the peasants once toiled and moiled with primitive implements, comprehensive mechanization has been effected today, and the firm foundation laid for a farmer to work five *chongbo* of rice fields and over ten *chongbo* of dry field and to reap high yields. And examples of comprehensive mechanization of rice and maize cultivation have already been set.

On the farms in the northern highlands with favourable conditions for mechanization, a farmer tends 30 *chongbo* of wheat fields and over 10 *chongbo* of potato fields and produces high yields.

It is very important in farm mechanization to correctly define the order of priority, scope and ways of its realization in conformity with the socio-economic conditions of the country.

In veiw of the fact that rice cultivation makes up the greater portion of farming and the natural and economic conditions vary in different localities, we expanded mechanization from the plain areas with vast rice fields to the intermediate and mountain areas. And we followed the line of gradually going over from the mechanization of such arduous and labour-consuming work as ploughing and carrying operations to the comprehensive mechanization of all work.

2. Laying of Material and Technical Foundations For Comprehensive Farm Mechanization

Owing to the aftermaths of imperialist colonial rule, our agriculture had very weak material and technical foundations. For the rapid development of agriculture, therefore, it was imperative to build up industries that serve agriculture, so that plenty of various farm machines including tractors and other material and technical means were produced and supplied to the countryside.

This was a very difficult task for us who had no experience and lacked techniques. Our workers and technicians disassembled a tractor and measured dimensions of its accessories one by one, drawing several thousand sheets of blueprints, and at last succeeded in making a tractor by themselves by working on it with set teeth despite repeated failures.

The first tractor we turned out on our own, with our own techniques and materials, has begot a great fleet of tractors numbering tens of thousands today. The Kumsong Tractor Plant, for example, was an insignificant farm machine factory in the past, but it has now grown into a modern tractor plant capable of mass-producing various types of tractors. We now have many tractor factories.

In addition to these tractor factories, every province has trailer farm implement factory, tractor accessory factory and tractor repair factory, and every county has a well-equipped farm machine station and farm implement factory, thus helping cooperative farms efficiently.

It was an important task to train tractor operators in large numbers to keep pace with the rapid increase of tractors. In each county a tractor-operator training centre was set up on the one hand and, on the other, a movement was unfolded for every tractor operator to train a few operators himself. Thus, in our countryside today there are great numbers of couples and families who are tractor operators. There is a family whose nine members are all tractor operators. At senior middle schools in the rural areas, too, the students are taught how to operate tractors and lorries. Thus the task of making all farmers operate tractors is being successfully carried out.

For the successful farm mechanization, a farm machine station was set up in every city and county and deep attention was paid to enhancing its role.

In our country farm mechanization did not proceed along the line of selling tractos and other farm machines to cooperative farms.

In view of the economic foundations of cooperative farms, of the prospects of development of the cooperative economy or of the technical aspect of the utilization of farm machines, it is reasonable that state farm machine stations hold exclusive possession of tractors and modern farm machines, but assign them permanently to the production units so that the cooperative farms can use them freely.

Today each county has a farm-machine station which, as the base of the rural technical revolution, strives to steadily expand the kinds and scope of mechanized operation, sharing the responsibility for agricultural production with the cooperative farms.

The struggle for mechanization of our agriculture has now entered on a new stage. We are striving to reach the goal of at least 10 to 12 tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in the near future. To do so, we are going to manufacture and supply greater numbers of tractors and up-to-date farm machinery. At the same time, the work of rezoning land and terracing hillsides with fields is sped up to make standard plots of all paddy and dry fields for the efficient operation of farm machines.

We are going to expand the successes already achieved and introduce machines in the work of raising young seedlings and other operations which are not yet mechanized. Then all farm work will be done with the help of machinery and chemistry. When this task is fulfilled, overall farm mechanization will be completed in our country, with the result that the objective of industrializing agriculture specified in the rural theses will be accomplished.

Our experience shows that even if one takes over a backward agriculture from the old society, one can well cope with such difficult and complex tasks as the rural technical revolution and ensure a great increase in agricultural production if one pushes forward the revolution and construction from the unshakable Juche stand, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with faith in our own strength.

(To be continued)

Mechanization Rates for Major Farming Operation
(in percentage)

	1970	1980
Ploughing of paddy and dry fields	61	100
Rice-transplanting	–	95
Harvesting	8	70
Threshing	87	100
Transport	59	100

asks of Student Movement In 80s

(1) Assessment of the Student Movement After the Oct. 26 Affair

(Continued from the previous issue)

F — On "Hangrim"

"Hangrim" which resulted from hot arguments with "Murim" asserted that the student movement should continually; appeal to demonstrations as student movement and the labour movement are organized as means of overcoming the aftermath of "May 80 Struggle." Therefore "Hangrim"organized and led the student movement in '81.

Argument

The student movement is to propose a problem and the labour movement to solve the problem. The student movement whose lead role helps galvanize the society invigorate to maximum workers, farmers and petty bourgeois movements and leads mass movement.

And, as for its relation with the labour movement, the student movement carries out striks to enhance the worker's political consciousness until the force of the workers is matured, and it plays a supportive role in stimulating the workers.

But spontaneous and sporadic demonstrations are not effective, and nationwide organizations are indespensable for it in growth into a mass movement in compliance with the students' zeal.

Assessment

1) It was a practical attempt to try to overcome the failure of the Kwangju people's uprising. It attributed the failure to the lack of a relevant organization, and aimed to refrain from spontaneous, sporadic movement, and become an organizational movement.

2) It intended to associate the student movement with the labour movement. It tried to overcome the so-called "on the spot preparatory theory" by organizational means, while allowing each group to function as a separate entity.

3) It had organizational weak points. Especially its fatal flow was that an overt organization's leader concurrently, was the leader of the clandestine body, thereby disclosing it to the public.

It should be pointed out that the movement tried to enlist too many "sympathizers". In case of the student movement, it can coordinate many of the movements with a handful of nuclear elements.

Unnecessary surplus membership could cause the danger of exposure and invite unwanted damage.

G — On the Recent Argument

It seems that nowadays a new assessment is being attempted of the substance and tasks of the student movement.

Argument

The present is in the stage of forming a vanguard. The student movement is needed to form a vanguard too. So the leading members of the student movement should unite with the masses and go deep into them in order to form a vanguard.

It is a mistake for the student movement to play-up demonstrations. As preoccupied with political struggles, the student movement found itself isolated from the student masses.

Therefore, in order to get their support and sympathy from student masses, and their participation in it, the student movement should give priority to day-to-day activities.

Assessment

1) The logic that the leadership of the student should transform itself into social movement to the vanguard is wide of the mark as it confuses the state of leadership of all the movements with the present situation of the student movement.

The leadership of the student movement is not in a leading position in terms of all the movement but only one in terms of a student movement. Only, it is possible for activists from the student movement to become a bud of vanguard.

2) In its present stage, the student movement is requested to carry out a political struggle as a spearhead of the mass movement. It is like putting the cart before the horse for the student movement to put priority to its penetration into the masses, and to unity with people.

It is tantamount to avoiding political struggles proper to student movement, while overexpanding its range of activities. The shift into a social movement, and the problem of forming a vanguard can't be realistic until activists from the student movement discuss them.

This kind of argument from the student's point of view wili result in avoiding struggles for the time being.

The present issue is one expression of the essential problems. Unless we solve such an immediate problem, it's impossible for us to solve the substantial issue.

3) It is a misunderstanding of the status of student movement to hold that the movement has been isolated from the student masses as a result of its excessive concern with political struggle.

It amounts to underestimation of the student movement's historical experience in struggles and the political consciousness of student masses.

Of course, it is necessary to continue day-to-day struggles. But too much stress on the daily struggles might bring about less attention to the political struggles as an immediate issue.

4) At last, as revealed in the assessment of "Murim" this logic is in a appropriate either in philosophical standpoint, or in realistic standpoint owing to a poor understanding of the present situation and the movement itself. (This logic can be said a variant and development of "Murim"–Cf "Murim")

(2) "Perspective of Objective Conditions of the Movement."

Political Situation

The political process after the 70s can be summed up as an intensification of the struggle of the masses who were compelled to stay at the lowest class in the economical structure of society, and the increased overst repressive response of the enemy.

The enemy has responded to each crisis by two pronged tactics strengthened suppression and a reorganization of his inner force structure to cover up his contradictions.

This is characteristic of the political process after '76. Sporadic and non-organized as it was, the democratic movement which had been maintained under the system of "Yushin" came to take shape as an alliance of various forces, involving a conservative New Democratic Party.

Then, the Oct. 26 incident came, intended to reorganize forces within the ruling circles which were afraid of the new development.

But the "Dec. 13 military coup de'tat" by the yushin remnants with a strong power base within the military means the appearance of the ultra-rightest officers, and led to the buildup of a more thorough fascist regime in a bid to keep the resistance from intensifying.

In connection with this perspectve, it is the presence of the U.S. which we can't help mentioning.

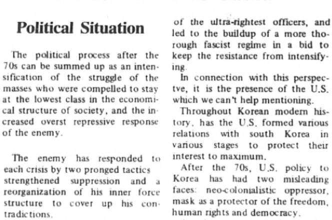
Throughout Korean modern history, has the U.S. formed various relations with south Korea in various stages to protect their interest to maximum.

After the 70s, U.S. policy to Korea has had two misleading faces: neo-colonialistic oppressor, mask as a protector of the freedom, human rights and democracy.

American conservatism that "Wall Street", and "CIA" stand for has remote-controlled conservative forces in Third World countries and strengthened its economical, political control over them while it has obstructed the nationalist, democratic revolutions in the Third World areas.

But meanwhile, progressive men of the press, intelligentsia and politicians have expressed deep concern for the human rights and democracy in the Third World, and made effort to help thier struggles.

(To be continued)



Seoul Univ. students rose in an anti-"government" street demonstration in spite of tenacious suppression by the riot police. (May. 28, 1981)

Pyongyang Hits "Team Spirit '84"

Rodong Sinmun today carries an article headlined "U.S. Cannot Conceal Criminal Nature of 'Team Spirit 84' War Exercises."

Noting that the war rehearsal going on in the whole area of south Korea proves in actuality that it is not an annual exercise for "defense" but an undisguisedly offensive one and a "test war" aimed at invading the north, the paper says:

The offensive nature of the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises is to be seen fully in their scale.

Mobilised in the exercises are huge aggression forces of U.S. and south Korean army, 207,500 strong.

This numerical strength is enough to wage a full-scale modern war.

The 25th division of the U.S. army stationed in Hawaii and the U.S. army 7th division in the U.S. mainland, which are participating in the current exercises, are being built up into light infantry divisions under the "modernisation program" of the U.S. army so as to be quickly dispatched to south Korea or other overseas areas.

The offensive nature of the current rehearsal is all the more clearly, shown in its content.

The U.S. mobilised there "unprecedentedly many units which can mainly carry out landing operations including one landing task corps and two landing combat groups. In the rehearsal they intend to conduct large-scale landing and parachuting exercises on the coasts of south Korea with a purpose to carry them out in the coastal areas of the northern half of the DPRK in "case of contingency."

The U.S. warlikers and the south Korean junta also plan to stage an exercise of infiltration into the areas of our side with the mobilisation of many special units and to conduct an exercise of striking and bombing our rear or any place with the mobilization of nuclear-capable planes and nuclear missiles.

The U.S. aggressors themselves openly announced that the importance of the reharsal lies in "carrying out joint operations on the spot where a battle may possibly take place in the future."

The "Team Spirit 84" being held by the U.S. and the south Korean junta is a "test war" to invade the north and is fraught with the danger of developing into a war against the north any moment.

The paper stresses:

With nothing can the U.S. conceal the criminal nature of the current war reharsal.

Though the United States and the south Korean authorities are resorting to a very adventurous war game, there is no change in our stand to hold tripartite talks.

We are patiently waiting for their positive response to our proposal.

(Rodong Sinmun Feb. 22)

Raps U.S. -Japan Joint Anti-Submarine Special Exercise

Commenting on the announcement that a "U.S.-Japan Joint Anti-Submarine Special Exercise" of the U.S. pirate ships and vessels of the Japanese naval "Self-Defence Force" will be staged from February 20, Minju Choson today brands this as a dangerous play with fire.

Noting that this war exercise projected at a time when the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal has entered into a full-dress stage is a product of collusion between the U.S. and the Japanese ruling quarters, the author of the commentary says:

The U.S. seeking to perpetuate the division of Korea and keep hold on south Korea as their colony and military base, are running about with bloodshot eyes to knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance, an aggressive military tool directed against our country and the Asian-Pacific region, as soon as possible and working hard to achieve a military integration of the United States, Japan and the south Korean junta through the "Team Spirit 84" joint war exercises.

Japan has long since got involved in the "Team Spirit" military exercises under various labels, engaging themselves in military provocations under the aegis of U.S.

Following the military exercise they held with the U.S. navy and airforce by mobilizing the air and naval 'Self-Defence Forces" from early February, they are now ging to stage an "anti-submarine exercise." It is in fact a provocative war exercise to be held as part of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

The brasshats of the United States and Japan attached the label of "customary joint exercise" to the projected military exercise. But this is a disguise for concealing the nexus of the United States and Japan in the three-way military alliance, the wild ambition of the Japanese militarists for overseas aggrandizement and thier scheme to stage a comeback to our country.

(Minju Choson Feb. 19)

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement To Korea's Reunification (14)

(Continued from the No. 1, 179 issue)

President Kim Il Sung said that only when these conditions are ensured can the Korean people establish an all-Korea central government through genuinely free elections and achieve the complete peaceful reunification of the country. He added; we will unite and work together with anyone, regardless of his past record and political belief, as long as he defends the interests of the nation and works for the unification of the homeland; We can join hands even with those now in power in south Korea if they stop betraying the nation by conspiring with the foreign aggressors, stop repressing the people, and join in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

On November 28, 1962, the Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee sent another telegram to the South Korean Olympic Committee on holding a working-level conference to form a single team of north and south Korea.

In his message he expressed regret at having no answer from the South Korean Olympic Committee, though the DPRK Olympic Committee had proposed to it on four occasions to have a working-level conference of representatives of the two committees at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul to discuss the problem of forming a north-south single team. And he made a new proposal to open this conference on December 15, 1962 in Lausanne; the seat of the Secretariat of the International Olympic Committee.

On January 25, 1963, the head of the delegation of the DPRK Olympic Committee sent a letter to his south Korean counterpart in which he proposed to have talks for the discussion of practical problems raised in forming a single north-south team.

In his letter he referred to the fact that the South Korean Olympic Committee refused to continue the talks after an agreement was reached on some problems for forming a single north-south team. And he proposed to have talks of representatives of the two parts at 10 a. m. on January 26, 1963 at the meeting halls of the International Olympic Committee or of Bolivaju or Royal Hotel and to solve the detailed problems pertaining to the formation of a single team.

On March 29, 1963, the DPRK Olympic Committee sent a telegram to its south Korean counterpart on holding talks for the formation of a north-south single team.

In the message it made a proposal to the South Korean Olympic Committee on having talks of their representatives on April 25, 1963 at Panmunjom, or in Pyongyang or Seoul or in any other place convenient for the two parts in order to discuss the selection of players on the basis of the agreement reached at the Lausanne talks on January 24, 1963 on this problem and on the formation of leading cadres for taking part in the 1964 Olympic games as a single team.

On June 1, 1963, the head of the delegation of the DPRK Olympic Committee issued a statement in connection with the conclusion of the Hong Kong Talks.

The statement pointed out that talks between the delegations of the north and south Korean Olympic Committees were held from May 17 to June 1 for the purpose of forming a single Korean team and that 23 practical problems including that of selecting players were placed on the agenda, on nine out of which agreement was reached. It proposed to have the next talks on June 26 at Panmunjom or in Rangoon.

On July 29, 1963, the head of the delegation of the DPRK. Olympic Committee sent a letter to the head of the delegation of the south Korean side in connection with the fact that the talks between the representatives of north and south Korean Olympic Committees had come to a standstill.

In his letter he expressed deep anxiety over the fact that the talks had reached a deadlock by the south Korean side's unilateral proclamation of "rupture", and offered to hold a liaison men's meeting of both sides or full-dress talks of the delegations at the meeting hall in Peninsula Hotel, Hong Kong, at 10 a. m. on July 30, 1963.

On August 12, 1963, the head of the delegation of the DPRK Olympic Committee, who had been to Lausanne to have talks with the delegation of the South Korean Olympic Committee on the invitation of the International Olympic Committee, issued a statement.

In his statement he indicated that the talks between the International Olympic Committee and the North and South Korean Olympic Committees to be held at Lausanne on August 19, 1963 failed because the delegates from the south Korean side left the place on August 18, the day before the meeting, alleging that he had no authority to solve the problems on the agenda. And he put forward the following proposals on the place and date of the preliminary match for the selection of players and the title of the single team, problems which demanded urgent settlement:

Rangoon, or Tokyo or Hong Kong can be chosen as the place of the preliminary contest for the selection of players in case a suitable place at home does not fit the south Korean side.

As for the date of the preliminary match, the approaching football and volleyball games shall be held until September 30, 1963, the winter Olympic events, eight weeks before the date of application for participation and other games till June 30, 1964 in accordance with the actual situation.

As to the title of the team it shall be called a "United Korean Team" externally and as each part pleases in Korean.

On September 8, 1963, at the Pyongyang City Celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the DPRK, the President of the Presidium of the SPA reemphasized the principled stand and policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on achieving the peaceful reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves. He proposed once more to conclude a north-south treaty on refraining from attack on each other and reduce the armies of both sides to 100,000 or less respectively provided the US troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

On December 10, 1963, the joint conference of the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK, the Central Committee of the DFRF and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland adopted an appeal to the people, politicians and public figures in south Korea.

The appeal reminded them of the fact that though the Government of the DPRK put forward all possible proposals to end the tragedy of division, they never enjoyed due support from the successive rulers and "National Assembly" of south Korea, and proposed the following problems:

Withdrawal of the US imperialist army of aggression and removal of the tension between the north and the south is a prerequisite to the promotion of national reunification;

We propose once again to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south on not attacking each other and to reduce the armies of the two sides to 100,000 or less respectively after the US troops are withdrawn;

When the atmosphere of mutual trust is thus created, it is imperative to take the necessary measures for removing the artificial barrier between the north and the south and restoring the broken national bonds;

We insist that as an initial step for restoring these national bonds, correspondence and travel of people should be effected between the north and the south;

All measures should be taken for freely exchanging correspondence and effecting travel of people and arranging telegraph and telephone communication and mail services;

In order to promote understanding between the north and the south, travel of men of the press including journalists should be effected; in order to promote mutual friendship, art troupes and sports teams be exchanged, and travel of people for scientific research and tourism be fully guaranteed;

If the tension between the north and the south is removed and travel and contacts are realized, we will be able to take another step farther and restore the economic ties, too;

In order to realize effective economic commission composed of the representatives of the north and the south should be set up at Panmunjom so that all problems related with the economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south can be regularly discussed and solved;

We consider that if the south Korean "National Assembly" sincerely wants to work for the country and the nation, it should consider our suggestion carefully and hope that it will first of all discuss the problem of national reunification;

Representatives of north and south Korea should soon get together at Panmunjom or in another place and jointly discuss the urgent matters of national concern;

Representatives from all political parties, public organizations, individual personages and the south Korean "National Assembly" shall be able to take part in such north-south negotiations.

(To be continued)

South Korean Agents Attempt to Split Koreans in U.S.

Secret maneuvers by south Korean security agents are drawing the attention of the Korean community in the U.S. as the Los Angeles Olympic Games draw near.

The maneuvers have been perpetrated with the backing of south Korean embassy in the U.S. and Korean consulates there since last year.

They seek to mislead public opinion by spreading groundless rumors among Koreans in the U.S., saying that "pro-north Korean organizations have penetrated into the Korean community in the U.S." and "terrorist groups are engaged in secret maneuvers to prevent Korean residents in the U.S. from unitedly cheering the both north and south Korean teams supposed to attend the coming Los Angeles Olympics.

The secret maneuvers are codenamed "matador". According to Korean language newspapers published in the U.S. and other sources, more than 20 secret agents have been sent to the United States by the south Korea's "security planning board (former KCIA)" – three to Washington and another three to Los Angeles and others to districts in the U.S. where many Koreans live.

It is said that they have their offices in the economic affairs section or the cultural center of each south Korean consulate in the U.S. which are in constant contacts with Korean compatriots, according to the directions of south Korean embassy's minister Song Chang Tae, and are overtly carrying out their activities against the DPRK.

Their subversive maneuvers are by order of the Chon junta and are aimed at isolating the democratic forces from other Korean compatriots, by winning over Korean journalists and prominant figures living abroad and by ostracizing the dissident forces.

This time, however, their target is set on the Koreans in the U.S. who intend unitedly to cheer both north and south Korean teams in a national spirit.

The agents are trying to check the moves of Korean residents in the U.S. to try to widen contacts and exchanges particularly with the north Korean team during the forthcoming Olympic Games.

The secret agents are spreading rumors that "those cheer both north and south Korean teams will not be given visas when they want to visit Seoul."

On the other hand, they are attempting to split the Korean community in the U.S. by blackmail or honeyed words, urging them not to cheer both teams and encouraging them to join the "Olympics sponsors association" wirepulled by the south Korean agents themselves.

One of their intrigues is rumors about "pro-north Korean organization's penetration." The North American version of "Hankuk Ilbo" gave prominance to as a news story headlined "North Korean-Affiliated Organizations Infiltrating to Korean Communities in the U.S." This news story was carried by most Korean language newspapers published in north America in a bid to give the Koreans there an impression that north Korean terrorist organizations supported by Chongryun (The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) are making secret maneuvers in the U.S.

Those papers based this news story on "information" from FBI and the police department of Los Angeles (LAPD), and said "LAPD is investigating in the Korea Town there."

However, when a reporter of the Korean Street Journal asked the Oriental Section of LAPD about this, they told him that they didn't know about that at all. A director in charge of anti-terrorist activities of LAPD also denied the fact, saying that they also did not have any such knowledge or never released such information, either.

Officials of FBI's Los Angeles branch also denied the fact.

As pointed out by the Korean language newspaper there, the news story had been fabricated under the instruction of KCIA.

Nevertheless, the south Korean ambassador to Washington gave instructions to south Korean consular offices in the U.S. to spread in the Korean community there rumors about pro-north Korean organization's infiltration.

It is reported that the south Korean ambassador to the U.S. told a charity party given in Washington in June last year for Korean scholarships that "there are north Korean spies in the U.S." and "there are active moves to form a pro-north Korean organization in the U.S."

Observers say these remarks and acts show that there are high-level operations to prevent Koreans there from welcoming the north Korean team at the forthcoming Olympics. (Asia American News, Nov. 15, 1983)

— Many Koreans in U.S. Want to Wave Unification Flags —

According to a poll conducted by the Korean Street Journal (issued in Los Angeles) last year, 83.5% of the Koreans in the U.S. answered "yes" to the question whether they would like to cheer both north and south Korean teams in the Los Angeles Olympic Games in August this year.

The same magazine said that the poll showed a rate far higher that had been expected.

Frank views were exchanged by participants in the North-South Homogeneous and Independent Compatriots Conference held under the sponsorship of a Chongdoist association in Washington on June 19 last year. They expressed various constructive opinions at the conference such as: When both north and south Korean teams attend the Olympics, Korean residents in the U.S. should cheer both north and south Korean teams unitedly; should cheer both teams, waving flags on which the word "unification" written instead of the flags of north and south Korea; should study what north and south Korea can't do because of their positions and widen dialogues with both sides and make constructive proposals to both north and south Korea.

They stressed that they should avoid saying "pro-north Koreans," "leftists" and so forth to isolate some Koreans from the Korean community, and avoid stressing political affiliations.

The south Korean authorities seem to be seeking to pour cold water on the mood for national reconciliation which is rising among Korean residents in the U.S. as the Los Angeles Olympics draw near.

Mr. Peter V. Ueberroth, president of the organizing committee of the Los Angeles Olympic Games recently expressed his hope that the players of north and south Korea would strengthen friendship through the Olympics.

He also said that the organizing committee would expect north and south Korea to strengthen their brotherhood and that that would accord with the spirit of the Olympics.

A Korean language newspaper published in the U.S. Haewoe Hanminbo (Overseas Korean Daily) pointed out that Mr. Ueberroth's remarks which expressed his hope for increased friendship between north and south Koreans as the Korean nation would deal an apalling blow at the intrigues of the south Korean authorities to intensify confrontation between north and south even among overseas Korean residents, by concocting various kinds of flase propaganda about a "pro-north Korean organization's infiltration" and so on.

BY FEDERATION OF S. KOREAN CHRISTIAN WOMEN

Report on "Kisaeng Tourism" (3)

(Continued from the No. 1,178 issue of The People's Korea)

The more the snowman rolls, the larger it becomes. But, the money these *kisaeng* women earn become smaller day by day just as salt does in a wet straw bag. When they leave a hotel room they need money. Being on a common ground, they have to give some money to a room clerk.

Those *kisaeng* who are not kept in *kisaeng* houses and have passes to enter hotels freely don't land themselves in trouble. But, other *kisaeng* who are kept by brothels have to pay at least 5,000 won as a price for their "passes."

Those who don't act according to this system, are secretly reported to the police authorities and are arrested as unlicensed prostitutes. When they are taken to the police station, they have to pay 30,000 won (as a fixed sum) for their release.

Such being the case, Hotel M in Seoul is popular among *kisaeng*, as it refrains from checking a "license to work as *kisaeng*."

Kisaeng can enter Hotel M freely and the hotel can get more Japanese tourists because of these *kisaeng*. It is widely known among *kisaeng* and other hotels that Hotel M rakes profits in this manner.

On the other hand, each police station sets for itself the target of arresting several *kisaeng* a month. Then a detective in charge of a hotel needs the help of the hotel manager. Then, hotel manager sometimes report to police the *kisaeng* they hand over.

Next, when a *kisaeng* goes out of a hotel and calls a taxi, a taxi driver opened the door of his car with a smile. When he notices that his client is a *kisaeng*, he smiles a happy smile as if the *kisaeng* were a sitting duck. If the *kisaeng* pays a set taxi fare to a driver, he stops his taxi in front of the police station. Therefore, even if the taxi meter shows the standard fare, she has to pay at least 2,000 won.

As a public bath, the situation is the same. To lengthen the bath-taking time, ordinally people have to pay 500 won. Even if a *kisaeng* pays 1,000 won in the same case, a public bathe house proprietor shows an expression of discontent as they treat *kisaeng* as if they were different human beings.

When *kisaeng* is goes to a public bathe house, she has to pay 3,000-4,000 won.

Clothes sellers come. A shabby skirt priced at 3,500 won in the market is sold for 8,000 won to *kisaeng*. When *kisaeng* buys a bottle of beer at a shop, she is asked to pay at least 100 won more than the standard fare.

At around 4:00 p.m. they go working at Korean restaurants. They are required to buy something to eat for their supper at restaurants managed by relatives of their employers.

Mixed rice, Korean salad and pickles cost 1,000 won in all. An egg sold for 30 won in the market is priced at 100 won and a boiled egg is higher priced.

There are various ways of money making. Even some "Christians" come to *kisaeng* to get 5,000 won as a price for a talisman against evils. *Kisaeng* women didn't ask them how misfortunes came in their way.

Kisaeng pay 50,000 won for a washing machine worth 30,000 won on the market. *Kisaeng* are forced to buy traditional costumes worth 20,000 or 25,000 won for 40,000-50,000 won.

At Korean restaurant house D, each *kisaeng* has to pay 100,000 won to the owner of the house as charges for getting "good customers" for them. If a *kisaeng* wants to make a favorable impression upon the owner of a *kisaeng* house, she has to pay 200,000 won later. In this way only when *kisaeng* pay money to *kisaeng* houses every two or three months, they are given chances to attend *kisaeng* parties. At restaurant house S, *kisaeng* are required to pay some 300,000 won.

If a *kisaeng* fails to spend a night at a hotel with more than half of the same customers, she is fined 10,000 won.

In order to control a large number of *kisaeng*, rules are formulated. Those who violate these rules are fined. If a *kisaeng* is late in coming, she is fined 5,000 won, and 10,000 won for absence. If *kisaeng* are caught several times for trifle persons, their total income is taken away by the *kisaeng* houses.

Managers, managing or executive directors of *kisaeng* houses are also pimps, who provide rooms to *kisaeng* women in their houses. These *kisaeng* who live there have to pay 2,000 won from the money they earn as a gratitude for "taking care of them well."

In this way it takes for granted that *kisaeng* are exploited.

Even if they complain of ill treatment, no measures are taken and their complaints are buried in oblivion.

Even though the total amount of their earnings are taken away, they are given subhuman treatment. If a *kisaeng* speaks back to a manager of a *kisaeng* house, he strikes her with a clenched fist.

One *kisaeng* said; "Those who continue this life for more than two years, are certain to lose their health and come to carry pain-killers with themselves."

If they treat their customers carelessly or absent themselves for a little while because of poor health, they are backbited.

Parasites on brothel quarters

In what plight are those women sold to brothels placed?

One licensed *kisaeng* who is registered at a Korean *kisaeng* house said: "We work in the same way by selling ourselves. But women who work at *kisaeng* houses differ distinctly from those who work at brothels in their position and status."

There is a word to grade these women. Those who work at Korean restaurant house (i.e. *kisaeng* houses) are called licensed *kisaeng* and others who work for pimps assistant *kisaeng*. Licensed *kisaeng* are called A-grade *kisaeng* and assistant *kisaeng* B-grade.

The earnings of assistant *kisaeng* are smaller than those of licensed women.

When they enter hotels, they have to pay "charges for entering a hotel." A report of accounts issued by pimps at the end of each month is very complex and a large amount of money is deducted from their earnings.

These women are very strictly controlled, so it is impossible to get accurate information on their overall circumstances.

There are a variety of ways in which *kisaeng* solicit Japanese tourists and take them to hotels.

In Seoul it is around Y-dong, Chongro District where pimps and prostitutes whose customers are Japanese live in large numbers.

In these districts those who live there are families of pimps and those who engage in business there.

Almost all these pimps there have their own houses in other quiet residential sections. They just borrow houses there for their jobs. Many of these pimps once worked as *kisaeng*, managing directors of travel agencies or *kisaeng* houses or worked as tourist guides. They know well the inside of this business.

A largest number of 50 *kisaeng* women are forced to live in three or four rooms in this district. Their living conditions are definitely subhuman. In a garden one can see lots of washings drying on ropes, which seems to indicate the oppressed life of *kisaeng* women.

They use sewers in place of a toilet. Meals provided by their employers are poor. If sardines are provided, it is a special meal to *kisaeng*.

As they are eager to extricate themselves from this condition, they accept even ill-paid work. Because if they can't get a customer, they can't but sleep in a small room holding their knees.

"We accept an ill-paid job to getting our sleeping place even if we know that we can get only small income," Ms Pak said. Such poor living conditions compel *kisaeng* to accept low price offers by Japanese.

The economic life around Y-dong is based on the money earned by *kisaeng*.

Employers directly exploit *kisaeng*. Money-lenders take away their money in a cruel manner. Even chorewomen at their lodgings get money from *kisaeng* whenever they do chores and wash laundry – for example 100 won for a piece of underwear and 300 won for a coat.

Clothes sellers and bed clothes sellers sell their articles to *kisaeng* and charge double their prices. The same is the case with monthly installment payments for electric appliances. Among them blackmarketeers dealing in blackmarket dollars are rather "conscientious." They buy dollars at a rate of somewhat higher their exchange rate from *kisaeng* women when they sell black market dollars and do chores for them. But, there is no big difference between blackmarketeers and others in that they make their living by exploiting *kisaeng*.

Board and lodging costs are 70,000 won in general. *Kisaeng* jointly lend every necessary article. Every month they have to pay for the hire of these articles. They have a telephone installed and pay for their telephone charges every month.

Some people regularly visit *kisaeng* and sell them talismans at over 10,000 which are claimed to be effective for driving away evils, and bringing good fortunes to these women. There are various people make their living by getting a tiny share of *kisaeng's* earnings.

In *kisaeng* houses and brothel quarters there are many bullies. They prey on women of 20-25 years old who serve only Japanese tourist who came to be involved in this world when they still had many dreams about their future. They are flowers that have been nipped off by the society that legalizes the absurd plight of *kisaeng*.

Aiming to take advantage of *kisaeng's* weakness, young men flock to these *kisaeng* women like bees seeking for honey. Old *kisaeng* who can no longer solicit customers act as go between young *kisaeng* and young Korean men.

Bullies are hooligans, who sometimes resort to violence to take money from women.

If these women don't obey these hooligans or refuse to meet them, they report to all kinds of violence. Even if *kisaeng* are done violence to, women in brothels can do nothing as their work is illegal.

A certain Li supplied a bully with the money she saved and her bankbook. When she refused to meet him, she had her face disfigured with a razer. She even underwent orthopedic treatment. Her employer was unable to do anything against the bully, because he is engaged in illegal business.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Party, Gov't Dels. to Foreign Countries (Jan. 3 – 25, '84)

JAN. 3

- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Guk Hun, Member, and First vice-Director of a Department, of the Party Central Committee, to attend the 7th Congress of the German Communist Party

JAN. 7

- A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Yun Gyong Taek, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union, to the German Democratic Republic
- A delegation of the WPK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Premier of the Administration Council, to attend the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the national liberation of Togo

JAN. 11

- A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Ryong Un, vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs, to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
- An educational delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Tae Bok, Chairman of the Education Commission to the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union

JAN. 18

- A delegation of the DPRK headed by Chu Hyon Ok, General Director of the Korean Central News Agency, to attend the Conference of Information Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Indonesia
- A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its General Secretary Han Son Guk to attend an emergency meeting of the Presidium of the World Peace Council

JAN. 21

- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Ri Yong Su, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League, to attend the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the Founding of the Yemeni Socialist Union of Youth

JAN. 23

- A Korean railway delegation headed by Choe Dok Hong, Minister of Railways, to China

JAN. 25

- A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by vice-Chairman of its Standing Committee Son Song Pil, to attend the presidential inauguration in the Republic of Venezuela

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (January)

- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Upper Volta was signed on Jan. 9 in Ouaga Dougou.
- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the DPRK Government and the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia was signed on Jan. 13 in Pyongyang.
- A protocol on expanding cooperation in higher education between the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin on Jan. 19.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Feb. 3 – 20)

FEB. 3

- A delegation of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia headed by Shimelis Mazengia, Member of the Central Committee and the Head of the Ideological Department of the Commission
- Choi Hong Hui, President of the International Federation of Taegwongdo, and his party arrived in Pyongyang
- Zia Ahmed Khan, vice-Chairman of the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association

FEB. 6

- A delegation of the State Planning Committee of the USSR headed by Deputy Director of a Department of the Committee A.G. Bondarenko

FEB. 13

- A Congolese delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Andre Bokiba Secretary General of Marien Ngouabi University, the Congo

FEB. 17

- Jagrit Prasad Bhetwal, Chief Editor of the Nepalese paper "Prakash"

FEB. 20

- A delegation of the Ministry of Maritime Fleet of the Soviet Union headed by B.P. Trunov, vice-Minister of Maritime Fleet
- An Indian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by R.P. Varma, Principal of Agra College under Agra University of India
- A government trade delegation of the Kingdom of Sweden headed by Ulf Dinkelispiel, Ambassador of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs

(KCNA)

List of Prisoners — November 25, 1983

(Continued from the previous issue)

Follows a list of south Korean prisoners who have been arrested on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration and other laws.

The number of prisoners of conscience in south Korea is reportedly higher under the Chun junta than the number under the Pak junta in spite of their cosmetic "move to soften their political restraints on democratic freedom."

The list was carried by the January 1984 issue of Korea Communique, an English-language magazine published by Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Laws

ACL = Anti-Communist Law
ADL = Assembly & Demonstration Law
ARS = Arson resulting in injury
ILL EMIG = Illegal Emigration
MLD = Martial Law Decree
NSL = National Security Law

Sentences & Trials

1y6m & los = 1 year, 6 months sentence, loss of civil liberties
HC = High Court
SC = Supreme Court

Organizations

EYC = Ecumenical Youth Council
HS = high school
KSCF = Korean Student Christian Federation
SNU = Seoul National University

KONGJU PRISON

360 Keum Heung Li • Jang Ki Myn • Kongju Gun • Choongchung Namdo 300-35

Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation		Place	Major/ Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
• 1 KIM-HYŏN		student	Hong Ik U	economics, 4	Oct 82 campus demo Oct 21	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2 LEE GŭN-WŏN	3	student	Chungang U	creative arts, 3	Sep 82 campus demo Sep 9	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
3 PYŏN GWANG-SUN	7	student	EYC		Apr 82 EYC statement Apr 13	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
4 KIM CH'I-GŏL	33	student	Yonsei U	law, 4	Apr 81 listening to NK radio	NSL	5y & loss	appeal rej. by HC.
• 5 NAM BONG-U		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	Chinese literature, 3	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 6 KIM SANG-RIM	40	student	Soong Jun U	industrial engineering, 4	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 23	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 7 HONG JŏNG-LEE		student	Sookmyung Women's U	Korean literature, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 12	ADL	1y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 8 O SŭNG-HUN		student	Yonsei U	history, 3	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 21	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
9 LEE JONG-YŏNG		student	Kyung Hee U	mechanics, 4	May 83 campus demo May 23	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.

CHUNGJU PRISON

104 Mi Pyong Dong • Chungju-Shi • Choong Buk 310

Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation		Place	Major/ Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
• 1 KIM JONG-PARK	95	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	industrial psychology, 4	May 82 campus demo May 10	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2 KIM LEE-GYŏNG	1119	student	Sookmyung Women's U	Chinese literature, 3	Oct 82 campus demo Oct 5	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
3 LEE MAN-JAE	88	politician	party member		Mar 82 distr. anti-gov. material Mar 23	ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 4 HONG GAP-P'YO	98	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.
5 LEE SANG-DON	49	student	Korea U	public administration, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 15	ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.
6 KIM JAE-GAP	73	student	SNU-Agr. Coll.	4	Oct 82	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
7 LEE HYŏNG-SHIK	933	student	Jeonbug U	science education, 2	Sep 83 leaflets distr. on campus Sep 19	ADL	pending	pending
8 O DONG-GYUN		student	Cheongju U	business administration, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending

CHUNGJU PREVENTIVE CUSTODY CENTER

104 Mi Pyong Dong • Chungju-Sh

Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation		Place	Major/ Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
1 Sŏ JUN-SHIK	0-9	student	Korean from Japan		. . . 71	ACL	prev. cust.	appeal rej. by SC.
2 KANG JONG-GŏN	15	studnet	Korean from Japan		. . . 75	ACL	prev. cust.	appeal rej. by SC.

TAEJON PRISON

1 Joong Chon Dong • Taejun-Shi • Choong Nam 300

Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation		Place	Major/ Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
1 PARK HAE-JŏN	4110	student	Soong Jun U	philosophy, 4	Aug 81 Aram Hoe case	ACL/NSL	10y & loss	under appeal at HC.
2 HWANG BO-YUN	3979	teacher	Taejon Technical HS		Aug 81 Aram Hoe case	ACL/NSL	7y & loss	under appeal at HC.
3 JŏNG HAE-SUK	3993	teacher	primary school		Aug 81 Aram Hoe case	ACL/NSL	5y & loss	under appeal at HC.
4 LEE-CH'ŏL	3536	student	Korean from Japan		Dec 75	ACL	20y	appeal rej. by SC.
5 YANG HOI-SŏN	3552		Korean from Japan		. . . 75	ACL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
6 PARK SŏK-RYUL	3602	no occup.	Sogang U	graduate	Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
7 IM DONG-GYU	3607		Kor. Lab. Res. Ctr.		Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
8 LEE HAE-GYŏNG	3547	no occup.	SNU	graduate	Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
9 CH'OI YŏNG-IL	4065	student	Kongju Teach. Coll.	physical education, 4	Sep 81 Kumgang circle case	NSL	2y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
10 MANG NONG-HŏN	3595	student	Korean from Japan		. . . 75 student spy case	ACL/NSL	life	under appeal at SC.
11 KANG-U-GYU	3513	indep. bus. man	Korean from Japan		. . . 77 spy case	ACL/NSL	life	under appeal at SC.
12 KIM HYŏN-JANG	3514	student	Chosun U	graduate	Mar 82 Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARS	life	appeal rej. by SC.
13 KIM SŏNG-JIN	3860	stud./soldier	In Ha U		May 82 sympathizing with NK	NSL	3y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
14 CHANG JONG-T'AEK	4128	stud./soldier	Sung Kyun Kwan U		Apr 82 distr. leaflets at cemetery Apr 19	NSL/ADL	3y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
15 CHO T'AE-BŏM	3977	major (mil.)	navy		Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
16 Hŏ MAN-JUNG	3843	soldier	defense		Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	7y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
•17 JŏN SANG-JUN		student	Chung Nam U	biology, 2	May 83 leaflets distr. on campus May 6	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
18 KIM JE-SŏN		student	Chung Nam U	public administration, 2	May 83 leaflets distr. on campus Apr 27	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
19 LEE CH'ŏL-HO		student	Chung Nam U	economics, 2	May 83 leaflets distr. on campus Apr 27	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
20 YU DOK-JUN		student	Chung Nam U	physics, 2	May 83 leaflets distr. on campus Apr 27	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
21 HAN GYU-T'AE		teacher	Chemulpo HS		May 83 mastermind of demonstration	NSL/ADL	3y & loss	under appeal at HC.
•22 KIM U-KYŏNG		student	Chung Nam U	Korean literature	May 83 leaflets distr. on campus May 1	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
23 SHIN YŏNG-BOK	3550	instructor	Military Academy		Unification-Revol. Party	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
24 KIM SŭNG-SHIK		student	Chung Nam U	sociology, 2	May 83 leaflets distr. on campus	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
25 CH'OI MI-SUK		student	Chung Nam U	Chinese literature, 2	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 4	ADL	pending	pending
26 KIM HONG-YŏNG		student	Chung Nam U	economics, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending

KWANGJU PRISON

88-1 Moon Heung Dong • Kwangju-Shi 500-03

Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation		Place	Major/ Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
1 KIM CH'ŏL-HYŏN	2789	student	Korean from Japan		Nov 75 Hankuk Theol. Sem. spy case	ACL	20y	appeal rej. by SC.
2 KIM NAM-JU	2164	Poet			Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
3 LEE SU-IL	2010	teacher	Chongshin W.'s MS		Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
4 NO JAE-CH'ANG	2056	employee	Farm Mod. Study Inst.		Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	10y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
5 KIM YŏNG-OK	2466	politician	Socialist Party		Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	10y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
6 LEE MUN-HŭI	4	no occup.			Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	7y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
7 KIM BONG-GWŏN	928	carpenter			Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL/NSL	7y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.

(To be continued)

Team Spirit 84 Part of Washington-Tokyo-Seoul 3-Way Mil. Alliance: Tass

A Tass report February 16 said that the Americans are staging frantic war exercises without interruption in Japan while carrying on the criminal "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises. It continued:

The U.S. administration is persistently bringing into shape an aggressive Washington-Tokyo-Seoul three-way military alliance in the Far East. This is proved by the coincidence of the joint exercises of U.S. and Japanese forces and the U.S.-south Korea "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

An unprecedented-in-scope joint military exercise of the Japanese and U.S. airforces was carried out in Shikoku Island shortly after the start of the provocative military rehearsal of the United States and south Korea.

A joint mine warfare exercise of the U.S. and Japanese navies started on February 15. This is said to be preparations for a joint operation of the Japanese armed forces and the U.S. Seventh Fleet for "defence of 1,000 mile sea routes" and the blockade of international straits.

All these war exercises are conducted under a unitary plan worked out by the U.S. imperialists, said the report.

The Soviet Paper "Pravda" February 6 in a commentary titled "Demonstration of Force" denounced Team Spirit 84.

Noting that as for their scale, the current military exercises are little different from the deployment of armed forces in a real war, the paper said:

During two and a half months, about 210,000 officers and men, as is reported by the foreign press, will test various offensive operations with the participation of all arms of the service of the United States and the south Korean puppet army.

The Pentagon strategies are building up efforts aimed at furthering dangerous plans in the south of the Korean Peninsula. They are seeking to form de-facto the militaristic Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis.

"Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises show once again to the world that the United States regards Japan and the south of the Korean Peninsula as a base, bridgehead to be used for the execution of its war provocation policy.

The Pentagon now has in Japan about 120 military bases and structures, and 40 – in south Korea. All these bases are paractically involved in "Team Spirit 84."

Military aid to the Seoul "regime" both from Washington and Tokyo is growing from year to year. Demonstration of "force" and the heightening of tension is not the way to security, be that in the Far East or in any other region.

The Soviet paper "Sovetskaya Rossia" February 1 carried a commentary titled "War Marathon." It said:

The war rehearsal staged by the U.S. Defense Department in the area near the military demarcation line patently assumes a provocative nature.

According to an official announcement, the military rehearsal is aimed at "completing" the joint action of the armed forces of Washington and Seoul in frustrating the armed forces of Washington and Seoul in frustrating "attack from the north". This is its first provocative nature.

A part of Team Spirit 84. (The Economist, February 11, 1984)

Its second provocative nature finds clear manifestation in seeking "completion" of offensive operations – landing and dropping of paratroopers, strike at objects in the "enemy" rear from the air and occupation of reinforced points – not defence operation of the armed forces participating in the "Team Spirit 84" rehearsal, on its script.

It is necessary to point to another dangerous aspect. The military rehearsal has a clear nuclear coloring. As is known, the United States has more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types and means of their delivery in south Korea.

That is why Rodong Sinmun warned that as a matter of course the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises to be held in the Far East with the mobilisation of more than 200,000 troops would be a practical completion of the plan of the U.S. military to start a nuclear war in Asia.

This is fundamentally contradictory to the interests of the people of this continent demanding the United States put an end to all "war marathons."

On February 2 "Komsomolskaya Pravda" and "Trud" also denounced "Team Spirit 84" respective titles "Dangerous Gamble of the U.S. Defence Department" and "Military Presence Strengthened."

Tass February 2 issued an analysts' article under the title "Stepping Up Military Preparations".

It says:

The "Team Spirit 84" military exercises, which started in south Korea on Feb. 1, are the largest in scale of all the militaristic manoeuvres of this kind, that have been held there annually since 1976.

"Team Spirit" exercises, which are being held for the ninth time, have become a component part of large-scale military preparations by the U.S.A. and the Seoul "regime" in the south Korean Peninsula. These preparations are assuming an increasingly sinister character, as the militaristic triangle Washington-Tokyo-Seoul is assuming an increasingly clearer shape.

The United States established nearly 40 major military bases in south Korea and has there over 1,000 units of tactical nuclear weapons.

At the present time the Pentagon is preparing to deploy in south Korea as well as in its other Far Eastern bases, new nuclear weapons systems, in particular, cruise missiles.

The "Team Spirit 84" exercises began at a time when the DPRK put forward fresh constructive initiaitves for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Korea Peninsula, stressing that such a peaceful settlement can be reached not through military confrontation, but through a dialogue. The tripartite talks, as proposed by the DPRK, are the most realistic and rational way towards relaxation of tensions in the Korean Peninsula, establishing peace there and independent reunification of Korea. Washington, which recognizes by word of mouth that such talks are useful, is as a matter of fact, putting up obstacles in their way, speeding up military preparations in south Korea. The "Team Spirit 84" exercises once again exposes the hypocritical stance of the present United States administration.

37 S. Korean Democratic Figures Publish Joint Statement

The Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun" February 16 reported that Kim Yong Sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, and other figures of various strate held a press conference that day and made public an anti-"government" statement titlted "For the Victory of Democracy."

It carried a report from its Seoul correspondent, which says:

The statement declared that "the restrictions on political activities are nothing but a means of maintaining the dictatorial 'regime' and it is illegal" and made public a plan to struggle in unity for democracy.

The statement was signed by 37 dissident figures of Kim Dae Jung line and the defunct Democratic Unification Party line, Kim Yong Sam playing the main part, out of more than 300 personages whose political activities are banned such as Mun Ik Hwan, former professor at "Hanguk Theological Seminary", Ye Chun Ho and Kim Sang Hyon, former "assemblymen" and Pak Sung Chol, former "general" on the reserve list.

It is for the first time under the Chon Du Hwan "regime" that former opposition figures issued a joint statement calling for supra-party unity under the banner of democratization and it is likely to have a great influence on the future struggle for democracy.

The statement pointed out, first of all, that "the restriction of political activities is a violation and deprivation of the basic rights of the people" and strongly critisized the press saying that "it has been reduced to a propaganda tool of dictatorial power, the 'national assembly' and court have become waiting maids of power and the suppression of the people by the present 'regime' surpasses the suppression of this nation in the period of the Japanese imperialist rule in quality and quantity." It stressed that "democratisation is the only way of breaking the deadlock."

On the question of the reunification of north and south Korea, the statement said that "the question of unification, the cherished desire of the whole nation, has been abused for the maintenance of suppression and power by the successive dictatorial 'regimes'". It stressed: "The realisation of democracy is, indeed, a true shortcut to north-south unification."

Putting up a six-point demand including the unconditional reinstatement of the students and professors expelled on charges of their anti-"government" movement, guarantee of freedom and autonomy of the press, guarantee of the freedom of the labour movement and abolition of the anti-democratic evil laws. The statement warned: "The present 'regime' will face a powerful people's resistance, if it rejects this people's demand."

An AFP dispatch from Seoul also said 37 dissidents of south Korea including Kim Yong Sam called a press conference in Seoul, on February 16 and issued an anti-government" statement.

The statement called for the democratisation of south Korean society and branded the present "regime" as a dictatorial "regime" which usurped power through a military coup, trampling underfoot the desire of the whole nation for democratisation.

It strongly demanded the release and reinstatement of all the political prisoners, lifting of the ban on the political activities of opposition politicians and the abrogation of all fascist evil laws.

It also demanded the reinstatement of all the patriotic students expelled from the campus, unconditional rehabilitation of expelled conscientious professors and freedom of the press.

The anti-"government" figures sternly warned that if the Chon Du Han fascist clique refuses these demands, it would run up against national resistance.

(Continued from Page 1)

Considering this proposal of the DPRK to be not only an important step for a peaceful solution of the Korean question but also a good initiative which fully accords with world peace and the interests of the U.S. people, we demand that the U.S. Government and Congress respond at once to the proposal for tripartite talks.

The delegation of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee in its Statement said that the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a manifestation of sincere efforts of the Korean people to settle the situation on the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful way and an expression of the ardent desire of the DPRK to be faithful to its peaceful mission to the world people. It voiced full support to the proposal.

Demanding the U.S. Government and the Seoul authorities immediately accept the proposal for tripartite talks, the statement expressed the resolution powerfully to wage all forms of solidarity movement in support of the tripartite talks.

Noting that the proposal for tripartite talks conforms to the desire of the entire Korean people to live as a free and dignified homogeneous nation on the basis of the principles of democracy, justice and peace, the delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic expressed in its statement militant solidarity of the revolutionary Guinean people for the cause of Korea's reunification and reiterated its active support to the cause.

Solidarity Message from World Peace Council

PYONGYANG, February 22 (KCNA) – The Korean National Peace Committee received a solidarity message from the World Peace Council supporting the new proposal for a peaceful settelement of the Korean question put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

The World Peace Council fully supports the DPRK proposal to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities for removal of tensions on the Korean Peninsula, replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and for the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south of Korea.

State Council of Nicaragua Supports Proposal for Tripartite Talks

The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua issued a statement on February 14 supporting the proposal for tripartite talks.

The statement says:

The United States keeps its troops more than 40,000 strong in south Korea and has massively shipped there strategic and tactical nuclear weapons, "Lance" missiles, F 16 fighter bombers and other nuclear carriage means and is manoeuvring to plunge the fraternal Korean people into the scourge of war and gravely menancing world peace.

The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua fully supports the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to remove tensions and provide peace in Korea and achieve her independent and peaceful reunification.

At the same time it calls upon the peoples of all countries the world over to wage a struggle to check the bellicose moves of the U.S. Government in all parts of the globe and oppose arms buildup and nuclear war.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.